

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

BRANDON HANSON,

Petitioner,

v.

JAMES DZURENDA,

Respondents.

Case No. 3:25-cv-00149-ART-CLB

ORDER

Petitioner Brandon Hanson commenced this habeas action by filing a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 1-1). This habeas matter is before the Court for initial review under the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases,<sup>1</sup> as well as consideration of Hanson's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF Nos. 1-2).

Pursuant to Habeas Rule 4, the assigned judge must examine the habeas petition and order a response unless it "plainly appears" that the petitioner is not entitled to relief. *See Valdez v. Montgomery*, 918 F.3d 687, 693 (9th Cir. 2019). This rule allows courts to screen and dismiss petitions that are patently frivolous, vague, conclusory, palpably incredible, false, or plagued by procedural defects. *Boyd v. Thompson*, 147 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 1998); *Hendricks v. Vasquez*, 908 F.2d 490, 491 (9th Cir. 1990) (collecting cases).

Hanson challenges a conviction and sentence imposed by the Eighth Judicial District Court for Clark County. *State of Nevada v. Hanson*, Case No. C-17-327914-1. On August 8, 2018, the state court entered a judgment of conviction for murder with use of a deadly weapon and burglary while in

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<sup>1</sup> All references to a "Habeas Rule" or the "Habeas Rules" in this order identify the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.

1 possession of a deadly weapon. The state court sentenced Hanson to an aggregate  
2 term of life with the possibility of parole after 34 years. The Nevada Court of  
3 Appeals affirmed the judgment of conviction.

4 On March 9, 2021, Hanson filed a state habeas petition. Although his state  
5 habeas petition was untimely filed, the state district court found that Hanson  
6 demonstrated cause for delay. The state district court, however, denied his state  
7 habeas petition on the merits. The Nevada Court of Appeals concluded that the  
8 state district court erred by finding that Hanson demonstrated cause for delay  
9 and that his petition was procedurally barred. On March 17, 2025, Hanson filed  
10 his federal habeas petition. ECF No. 1-1. On May 9, 2025, he paid the filing fee.  
11 ECF No. 4.

12 Turning to Hanson's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No. 1-2) to  
13 assist him in this habeas action, there is no constitutional right to appointed  
14 counsel in a federal habeas corpus proceeding. *See Luna v. Kernan*, 784 F.3d  
15 640, 642 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Lawrence v. Florida*, 549 U.S. 327, 336-37 (2007)).  
16 However, an indigent petitioner may request appointed counsel to pursue that  
17 relief. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). The decision to appoint counsel is generally  
18 discretionary. *Id.* (authorizing appointment of counsel "when the interests of  
19 justice so require"). But counsel must be appointed if the complexities of the case  
20 are such that denial of counsel would amount to a denial of due process, and  
21 where the petitioner is so uneducated that he or she is incapable of fairly  
22 presenting his or her claims. *See La Mere v. Risley*, 827 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir.  
23 1987); *Brown v. United States*, 623 F.2d 54, 61 (9th Cir. 1980).

24 The Court finds that appointment of counsel in this case is in the interests  
25 of justice, given, among other things, the complexity of Hanson's claims, that his  
26 petition may raise relatively complex issues, including whether his petition is  
27 timely and whether his claims are procedurally barred, and it is unclear whether  
28 he will be able to adequately articulate his claims in proper person with the

resources available to him. Therefore, Hanson's motion for appointment of counsel is granted and the Court will provisionally appoint the Federal Public Defender to represent him.

**IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED:**

1. Petitioner Brandon Hanson's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 1-2) is granted.
2. The Federal Public Defender is provisionally appointed as counsel and will have 30 days to undertake direct representation of Petitioner or to indicate the office's inability to represent Petitioner in these proceedings. If the Federal Public Defender is unable to represent Petitioner, the Court will appoint alternate counsel. The counsel appointed will represent Petitioner in all federal proceedings related to this matter, including any appeals or certiorari proceedings, unless allowed to withdraw. A deadline for the filing of an amended petition and/or seeking other relief will be set after counsel has entered an appearance. The Court anticipates a deadline of approximately 60 days from entry of the formal order of appointment.
3. Any deadline established and/or any extension thereof will not signify any implied finding of a basis for tolling during the time period established. Petitioner at all times remains responsible for calculating the running of the federal limitation period and timely presenting claims. That is, by setting a deadline to amend the petition and/or by granting any extension thereof, the Court makes no finding or representation that the petition, any amendments thereto, and/or any claims contained therein are not subject to dismissal as untimely. *See Sossa v. Diaz*, 729 F.3d 1225, 1235 (9th Cir. 2013).
4. The Clerk of the Court will file Hanson's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 1-1).

5. The Clerk of Court is directed to add Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford as counsel for Respondents and to provide Respondents an electronic copy of all items previously filed in this case by regenerating the Notice of Electronic Filing to the office of the AG only. Respondents' counsel must enter a notice of appearance within 21 days of entry of this order, but no further response will be required from Respondents until further order of the Court.

DATED THIS 9th day of October, 2025.

ANNE R. TRAUM  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE